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**SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**



**ANNUAL REPORT
1991-1992**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

June 30, 1992

To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the Fiscal Year 1991-92 is transmitted to your honorable body.

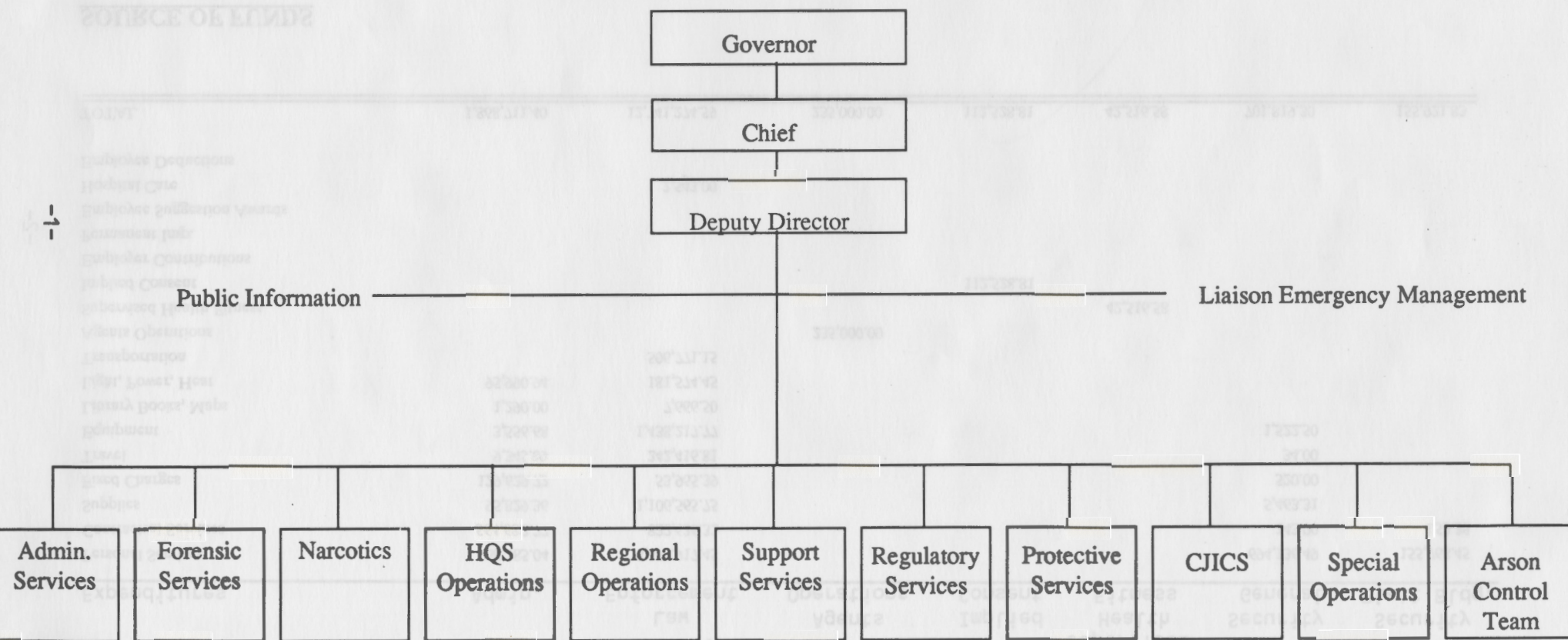
Respectfully submitted,

Robert M. Stewart, Chief

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal.....	i
Organizational Chart	1
S. C. Law Enforcement Division Financial Statement	2
Origin and Purpose.....	4
Management Staff	6
Statutory Authorities.....	7
Organizational Functions and Program.....	10
Charts.....	49

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION



FY 91/92 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditures	Admin.	General Law Enforcement	Agents Operations	Implied Consent	Supervised Health Fitness	Security General	Security Blatt Bldg.
Personal Services	968,385.04	8,378,917.45				694,136.49	155,768.45
Contractual Services	564,683.77	822,636.32				143.00	153.38
Supplies	95,829.36	1,106,565.75				5,463.31	
Fixed Charges	129,629.72	53,965.39				520.00	
Travel	9,345.89	242,416.81				34.00	
Equipment	3,556.68	1,438,217.77				1,522.50	
Library Books, Maps	1,290.00	7,666.50					
Light, Power, Heat	95,990.94	181,574.45					
Transportation		506,771.15					
Agents Operations			235,000.00				
Supervised Health Fitness					42,516.58		
Implied Consent				112,528.81			
Employer Contributions							
Permanent Imp.							
Employee Suggestion Awards							
Hospital Care		2,543.00					
Employee Deductions							
TOTAL	1,868,711.40	12,741,274.59	235,000.00	112,528.81	42,516.58	701,819.30	155,921.83

SOURCE OF FUNDS

FY 91-92 Appropriations	22,465,788.83
FY 91-92 Appropriations Lapsed	(89,014.51)
Revenue Brought Forward From FY 90-91	1,941,055.58
FY 91-92 Revenue	4,412,724.50
Revenue Forward to FY 92-93	(1,608,150.70)
Revenue Lapsed to General Fund	(1,833,468.25)
Capital Projects Revenue From FY 90-91	154,041.85
Capital Projects Revenue FY 91-92	389,832.28
Capital Projects Revenue Forward to FY 92-93	(13,917.39)
TOTAL	25,818,892.19

FY 91/92 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditures	CJICS	Regulatory	Missing Persons	Employer Contri.	Permanent Improvement	Arson Control
Personal Services	2,334,638.34	345,198.54	106,785.69			554,747.55
Contractual Services	270,239.45	31,147.54	5,044.76			9,023.02
Supplies	112,799.75	16,452.66	11,712.57			22,856.64
Fixed Charges	669,659.30	3,225.60				2,072.40
Travel	3,132.26	4,666.30	1,600.70			12,401.54
Equipment	1,228,705.51	1,504.35	937.78			17,950.67
Library Books, Maps	323.84	1,029.50				305.46
Lights, Power, Heat						
Transportation						
Agents Operations						
Supervised Health Fitness						
Implied Consent						
Employer Contributions				3,663,001.22		
Permanent Imp.					529,956.74	
Total	4,619,498.45	403,224.49	126,081.50	3,663,001.22	529,956.74	619,357.28

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURES

Personal Services.....	13,538,577.55
Contractual Services.....	1,703,071.24
Supplies.....	1,371,680.04
Fixed Charges.....	859,072.41
Travel.....	273,597.90
Equipment.....	2,692,395.26
Library Books, Maps.....	10,615.30
Lights, Power, Heat.....	277,565.39
Transportation.....	506,771.15
Agents Operations.....	235,000.00
Supervised Health Fitness.....	42,516.58
Implied Consent.....	112,528.81
Employer Contributions.....	3,663,001.22
Permanent Improv.....	529,956.74
Hospital Care.....	2,543.00
TOTAL.....	25,818,892.19

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police - all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirement of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide maximum law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The Division has five fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the Governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of a statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.
5. The provision of a statewide crime laboratory to provide Chemistry, Firearms, Questioned Documents and Polygraph examinations for all law enforcement.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring those perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the Governor or the Chief of SLED.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority), have grown with the Division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the Division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The Division also has been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, as well as handguns and other firearms.

The Division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The Division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

MANAGEMENT STAFF

DIRECTOR - Robert M. Stewart, Sr., Chief

DEPUTY DIRECTOR - James K. Wilson, Major

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS TO THE CHIEF - Marcia S. Porcel;
Glenda D. Kirkland

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE MAJOR - Elizabeth C. DeFreese

DEPARTMENT COORDINATORS:

Administration	Mark W. Huguley, Captain
CJICS	James V. Martin, Captain
Protective Services	Joseph A. Holley, Captain
Forensic Sciences	F. Dan DeFreese, Captain
Headquarters	Dan F. Beckman, Captain
Narcotics	Steven A. Smith, Captain
Regulatory Services	Thomas W. Henderson, Captain
Special Operations	McKinley Weaver, Captain
Support Services	Walter G. Powell, Captain
Arson/Explosives	William F. Graham, Captain

REGIONAL COORDINATORS:

Low Country	Claude A. Hair, Captain
Midlands	Carlton Medley, Captain
Pee Dee	James D. Anderson, Captain
Piedmont	James Q. Christopher, Captain

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER... Hugh E. Munn, Executive Assistant

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The S.C. State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the Division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the Division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the Division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provided for exemptions under the act and the duties of the Division.

Sec. 56-5-2950 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the Division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - as amended requiring the division to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the Division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 - (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the Division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not

purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The Division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 - requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Sec. 23-35-170 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

In 1985, Sec. 23-3-200 through 23-3-320 of the code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility to create a Missing Person Information Center as a part of the Division to serve as a central repository for information regarding missing persons and missing and exploited children.

In FY 1989-90, two additional statutes were added pertaining to the provision of SLED assistance in drug trafficking and Civil Rights investigations.

Section 14-7-1780 states that the State Law Enforcement Division shall provide service "as the State Grand Jury requires."

Section 45-9-40 of Title 45, Chapter 9, of the 1976 Code, requires that whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint that there is a pattern or practice "...so as to deny the full exercise of the rights described...", the Attorney General shall notify the State Law Enforcement Division which shall conduct an investigation. The results of this investigation must be reported to the State Human Affairs Commission.

In 1991, the State Arson Control Program was transferred to SLED. Section 23-9-210 and Section 23-9-220 authorized the creation of the State Arson Control Program and defined specific duties and responsibilities for the team.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Robert M. Stewart was appointed by Governor Carroll Campbell in 1988 to be the Chief of SLED, succeeding the late J. P. "Pete" Strom.

As Chief, Stewart's responsibility is to direct the statewide investigative agency in all facets of law enforcement assistance as mandated by law, including providing necessary manpower and expertise in criminal detection and investigations. The chief is appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the S. C. Senate, and the position is coterminous with the Governor's term.

The **OFFICE OF THE CHIEF** also consists of:

Deputy Director: serves with the rank of major and is charged with assisting in the direction of the agency in all aspects of administration and investigations; handles other responsibilities as authorized by the Chief in his absence.

Executive Assistant: serves as the agency's official spokesman, public information officer, and media relations adviser and handles various other administrative responsibilities as authorized by the Chief; represents other law enforcement agencies when requested to deal with news media and public inquiries at major crime or serious incident scenes; serves as the agency's liaison with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy as adviser and lecturer on law enforcement media relations matters.

Liaison Emergency Management: serves as the agency's representative and coordinator with the Governor's Office on matters of statewide emergencies that may affect the public safety; assists in coordinating pertinent information and resources on behalf of the Governor and SLED to various locales during natural disasters or other emergency events.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Administrative Services is coordinated by a Captain in connection with budgetary and payroll, personnel, procurement, and garage services needs of the agency. The coordinator has direct responsibility over the following departments:

Purchasing: consisting of a supervisor and staff and dealing with procurement of equipment, certain services, and supplies required by the agency.

Budget/Payroll: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for administration of the agency's payroll and other budgetary requirements as defined by policies and procedures.

Personnel: consisting of a supervisor and staff with duties consisting of maintaining proper agency personnel files, reviews, and other pertinent responsibilities.

Garage Services: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for maintenance and repairs of the agency's fleet of vehicles.

INVESTIGATIONS

SLED has statewide statutory authorization to investigate violations of criminal law. To that end, a SLED investigation may be authorized by the Chief and conducted as follows:

1. Assigned by a Headquarters Coordinator (Captain) for certain specialized investigations.
2. Assigned by a Coordinator (Captain) for criminal investigations in any of four geographical regions of the state.
3. Assigned by a Support Services Coordinator (Captain) for intelligence-related or missing persons investigations.
4. Assigned by a Regulatory Coordinator (Captain) for investigations relating to violations of state gun laws or the S. C. Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act.
5. Assigned by a Narcotics Enforcement Coordinator (Captain) for investigations of illegal drug trafficking in South Carolina.
6. Conducted by a Special Operations Coordinator (Captain) for certain internal affairs investigations as directed by the Chief.
7. Assigned by an Arson/Explosives Enforcement Coordinator (Captain) for investigations of arson and arson related crimes and for investigations of explosives crimes and bomb responses.

Headquarters Operations

A Headquarters Coordinator is responsible for directing certain specialized investigations as deemed appropriate by the Chief, including motor vehicle thefts and other illegal activities. Additionally, this coordinator oversees activities of certain civilian employees (phone clerks) who handle public calls at the agency after hours and on holidays.

The Headquarters Coordinator also arranges for a sufficient number of agents for sequestered juries as requested by judges and supervises extradition assignments for agents when requested. During FY 1991-92, SLED handled the following number of extraditions for:

County/City Law Enforcement Agencies	85
S. C. Highway Patrol.....	1
State Grand Jury.....	4
SLED.....	6
TOTAL.....	96

Regional Operations

Coordinators are authorized to supervise criminal investigations and other operations as directed by the Chief in the following regions:

Piedmont (Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, Cherokee, McCormick, and York counties).

Midlands (Richland, Lexington, Aiken, Edgefield, Saluda, Kershaw, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chester counties).

Pee Dee (Horry, Georgetown, Marion, Dillon, Florence, Williamsburg, Sumter, Chesterfield, and Marlboro counties).

Low Country (Charleston, Beaufort, Jasper, Dorchester, Berkeley, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Hampton, Allendale, Barnwell, and Colleton counties).

Total Investigations Conducted during FY 1991-92:

Number of Cases Opened.....5,527

SUPPORT SERVICES

Coordination of Support Services is maintained by a Captain and is organized to provide certain specialized technical and investigative assistance to SLED and other law enforcement agencies around the country. Support Services consists of the following departments:

Criminal Intelligence

In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the Division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation, as well as supporting and assisting SLED personnel in conducting specialized investigations. Much intelligence information is gathered and maintained from across the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures, white collar crimes and various gangs and traveling criminals, as well as general investigations concerning homicides, narcotics, frauds, thefts, gambling, sex offenses, etc. During Fiscal Year 1991-92, the intelligence team, consisting of one section head, five (5) special agents and an investigative support analyst, handled approximately 24,069 inquiries in connection with 2,820 requests.

SLED Intelligence is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC), operating under a Justice Department grant. ROCIC is a clearinghouse which exchanges current information on the southeastern part of the United States and connects with other similar organizations throughout the rest of the country. Intelligence is also a member of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) which consists of intelligence and organized crime information on organized crime activity in the United States. In addition, the SLED Intelligence Section acts as the State Liaison Office for Interpol located in Lyon, France.

Airplane

SLED maintains and operates a fixed wing airplane which is used exclusively for law enforcement functions, including: search, rescue, and apprehension of lost persons, children, or criminal suspects. The aircraft also is used for surveillance of criminal suspects and activity, marijuana eradication missions, transportation of witnesses, and extraditions of prisoners.

During FY 1991-92, the airplane had a total of 164 flights, to include:

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Type</u>
84	Marijuana Eradications
53	General Law Enforcement Support (surveillance, searches, etc.)
13	Maintenance Flights
14	Recurrent Training Flights

At the end of fiscal year 91-92, SLED's airplane had been flown 562.6 hours and had a total of 2916.1 flight hours.

Helicopter

In January, 1990, SLED began providing specialized air support with a state-of-the-art equipped helicopter to be stationed at SLED Headquarters. The McDonnell Douglas Model 500E helicopter primarily provides support for drug law enforcement purposes and other missions, including security, disaster responses and fugitive and missing person searches. During FY 91-92, the helicopter participated in 264 total missions.

<u>MISSION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
67	Bloodhound/Manhunts
52	Search/Rescue (persons/property)
64	Narcotics (eradication, surveillance, raids, etc.)
62	Law Enforcement Support (SWAT team, VIP security, transportation, aerial photos, etc.)
3	SOP/Recurrent Training
16	Maintenance Flights

NOTE: At the end of fiscal year 1991-92, the helicopter was flown 827.8 hours and had a total of 1877.9 flight hours.

Operation Intercept - Fugitive Task Force

In September of 1986, the Fugitive Task Force was established to address the increasing number of fugitives at large in our community, state and across the nation. Prior to this, law enforcement had no unified approach to the apprehension of fugitives who had left their local jurisdictions. OPERATION INTERCEPT, the joint effort of the United States Marshal's Service, SLED and local law enforcement authorities to locate and apprehend fugitives, has progressed to an entity to be relied on by agencies across the state and nation.

At the present time there are five (5) SLED employees assigned full-time to this section which includes one (1) supervisor and four (4) special agents. The agents work out of Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Charleston and are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals. The U. S. Marshal's Service has assigned nine (9) employees which includes one (1) supervisor, seven (7) Deputy U. S. Marshals, and two (2) Investigative Research Analysts. The Deputy U. S. Marshals also work out of Columbia, Greenville, Charleston and Florence.

Various local law enforcement agencies across the state work with SLED on an as needed basis, and designated officers are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals.

To date, the Fugitive Task Force has arrested 1,774 fugitives and cleared an additional 2,108 warrants. The Fugitive Task Force has also received and processed 1,618 intelligence requests from federal, state and local agencies.

The information below illustrates the activities of the Fugitive Task Force during Fiscal Year 1991-92:

Arrests: 306

Missing Person Information Center

Missing Person Information Center (MPIC) began operation July 1, 1985. It serves as a central repository for information on missing persons and missing and exploited children. The MPIC also provides technical assistance to law enforcement agencies statewide. The center also works with missing person units nationwide, coordinating efforts to locate the missing.

The MPIC has a staff of four: one (1) supervisor, two (2) agents, and one (1) administrative assistant. The staff is available 24 hours a day, and a statewide toll free line is provided for reporting missing persons and lead or sighting information.

South Carolina's Missing Person law mandates that a law enforcement agency, after receiving a missing person report by a parent, spouse, legal custodian, guardian, or public or private entity, shall immediately arrange to enter the information about the missing person into the missing person file of the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer; immediately inform all of its on-duty officers of the missing person report; transmit a statewide broadcast to all other law enforcement agencies to be on the lookout for the person; and transmit a copy of the report to the MPIC. The law also provides that there is no waiting period for filing a missing person report which has aided law enforcement in the locating of missing persons. During Fiscal Year 91/92, the MPIC received a total of 140 missing persons cases and investigated 35 child abuse cases.

Additional assistance offered by the Missing Person Information Center include:

- The production of flyers on the missing person which can be distributed to law enforcement, the family, and other individuals and organizations;

- Provide the news media with current information and pictures on missing persons;

- Provide bulletins and information to other agencies and organizations and distribute nationwide as needed.

- Training of law enforcement officers statewide on the Missing Person law and other topics relating to missing and exploited children;

- Training to child care professionals on the recognition, handling and reporting of child abuse.

Training to law enforcement officers statewide on
Alzheimers/Dementia and the "very special person" registry.

Coordination with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy to
provide related training on a continuing basis for the state's law
enforcement officers;

Provide investigative assistance to law enforcement in child
abuse and exploitation cases;

Support for community based efforts in preventing
disappearances and promoting safety, to include films and
slides for children and parents and "Safety Town", as well as
brochures and pamphlets;

Counseling and referral services for missing children and their
families.

Bloodhounds

SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present
time, there are 12 to 16 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in
apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching
for lost persons.

The tracking team, consisting of nine (9) agents, are on call 24 hours a
day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1991-92, the agents handled 292
calls for a total of 1,980 hours, resulting in 105 apprehensions. Prompt
apprehensions, such as those made possible by the bloodhounds, serve to
prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft.

Often, the bloodhounds find additional evidence on the trails such as
weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of
criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled 36,852 miles during the
year and ran more than 581 miles.

REGULATORY SERVICES

The coordinator for Regulatory Services has the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing regulation requirements as authorized by the South
Carolina General Assembly (see Regulatory Services Department).
2. Directing various in-service and other training requirements as
mandated by the S. C. Training Act.
3. Directing SLED's SWAT Team.

4. Directing Freedom of Information Act requests.
5. Directing SLED's Case Files Department.

A discussion of these two responsibilities follows:

Regulatory Services Department

The Regulatory Services Department of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1972 due to legislation of the General Assembly for the purpose of licensing and regulating the private security and private detective companies within the State of South Carolina. This department is also responsible for the licensing and regulation of all the retail pistol dealers in the State, issuance of concealed weapon permits and special weapon permits, coroner's concealed weapon permits, and special limited licenses, as well as the registration of serial numbers of all machine guns manufactured in the state, and maintaining of lists and locations of all South Carolina dealers in precious metals. Applications for handgun purchases are also submitted to the Regulatory Department.

At the present time, there are thirteen (13) employees assigned to this department which include one (1) supervisor, seven (7) administrative specialists, and five (5) agents.

The information submitted below should further illustrate the function and activities of the Regulatory Services Department for Fiscal Year 1991/92:

<u>COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Private Security Company	26	122	148
Premise Security Company	8	173	181
TOTAL COMPANIES	34	295	329

PRIVATE/PREMISE SECURITY

Licenses Denied	7
Licenses Revoked.....	1
Licenses Suspended.....	2
Licenses Currently on Probation.....	4
Hearings Pending.....	3
Cases Made Against Individuals for Operating Without License and/or Registration or violations of the Act.....	4

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>PRIVATE DETECTIVE REGISTRATIONS ISSUED</u>	176	401	577
Registrations Denied.....			14
Registrations Revoked.....			5
Registrations Suspended.....			2
Private Detective Currently on Probation.....			2
Hearings Pending.....			1
Cases Made Against Individuals for Operating Without Registration and/or Violations of the Act.....			3

PRIVATE/PREMISE SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATIONS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Security Guard Registrations	4,056	6,010	10,066
Security Transfers	1,953		1,953
Private Security Temporaries	1,163		1,163
TOTAL SECURITY/DET. REGISTRATIONS			13,759

Private Security Upgrade/Armed.....	328
Security Guard Concealed Weapons Permits.....	349
Security Officers Training Certificates.....	21
Security Guard Terminations.....	5,521
Security Guard Revocations.....	27
Security Guard Denials.....	212

INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

Private Security/Detective Companies.....	317
Retail Pistol Dealers.....	426
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	743

RETAIL PISTOL DEALERS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued	62	186	248
Licenses Denied.....			0
Licenses Revoked.....			6
Total Dealers Licensed			431

CONCEALED WEAPON PERMIT

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	290	509	799
Applications Denied.....			44
Permits Revoked.....			1
Permits Suspended.....			0
Total Concealed Weapons Permits			1,672

<u>SPECIAL LIMITED LICENSES</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued	0	2	2

<u>SPECIAL WEAPONS PERMITS</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	0	4	4

<u>CORONER'S CONCEALED WEAPON PERMITS</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	1	1	7

<u>INVESTIGATIONS</u>	
Criminal History Checks - Security/Detectives	14,436
Crim. His. Checks - Retail Pis. Dealers, Concealed Weapons Per. and Special Limited License Applications ...	1,049
Criminal History Checks - Gun Purchase Applicants	52,369
Investigations of Licensees	401
Investigations of Non-Licensees	210
Complaints Investigated	101
Investigations for Concealed Weapon Permits	799
Handgun Cases	699
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	70,064

<u>HANDGUN PURCHASES</u>	
Handgun Applications Processed	52,369
Handgun Cases	388
Dual-Purchase Handgun Cases	291
Underage Handgun Cases	20
TOTAL GUN CASES	699

Handguns Confiscated Through Inspections (Saturday Night Specials)	23
Stolen Handgun Hits (NCIC)	123
Handgun Cases Referred to ATF	45

Training

In accordance with requirements of state law and with various SLED policies and procedures, agents must maintain a specific level of physical and training proficiency. In order to maintain these levels during FY 1991-92, the following training was conducted:

In-Service Training: SLED conducted 10 in-service classes consisting of approximately 30 hours each. These classes included:

- Legal updates
- Arrest techniques
- Administrative procedures
- Firearms training
- Defensive driving techniques
- Biannual firearms qualifications

Additionally, this department also conducts an annual physical fitness qualification for agents, to include running/walking, bench press, push-ups, and sit-ups.

Swat Team

SLED maintains a volunteer team of highly qualified and trained agents specializing in responding to volatile and dangerous missions. These missions include fugitive apprehension, hostage recovery, sniper incidents, and other similar cases.

The SLED SWAT Team consists of agents and a Captain Coordinator and is activated only on the orders of the Chief of SLED or the deputy director in the Chief's absence.

The SWAT Team coordinator also has the responsibility of maintaining a level of proficiency in training as mandated by the agency's policies and procedures.

Freedom of Information Act Requests

In compliance with mandates of the S. C. Freedom of Information Act, the coordinator supervising an appropriate number of agents maintain, conduct, and respond to various public requests for access to SLED documents.

During FY 1991-92, a total of 333 FOIA requests were received and processed at SLED.

Case Files

The Regulatory Coordinator also directs the Case Files Department which houses and maintains all investigative files for SLED. These include opening and closing reports, formal reports, statements, tapes, interviews, and supporting documents, including:

- Laboratory reports.
- Arrest warrants.
- Search warrants.

This department consists of a supervisor, assistant supervisor, two administrative support specialists, and four investigative support specialists.

NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT

The Narcotics Department was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The department is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Department maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 30 agents and a Special Agent in Charge (Captain) assigned to the department at this time.

On June 3, 1988, Governor Carroll Campbell announced the formulation of a Strike Force known as the Governor's RAID (Retaliation Against Illegal Drugs) Team made up of members from the South Carolina Highway Patrol, Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources and SLED narcotics. This gives a total of 63 sworn law enforcement personnel to combat the drug problem at the state level.

The adding last fiscal year of a total of four agents to the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Unit adds a demand reduction component to the RAID Team that will hopefully help reduce drug use through the public school educational process.

Additionally, the South Carolina Army National Guard has dedicated sixteen personnel to support the ground effort of our annual Marijuana Eradication Program along with two helicopters, their crew and support

personnel to work in this area. Nine personnel from the sixteen member ground support effort will remain year round to support the overall counter drug program.

The statistics relative to this unit will be included in these figures as that unit has been fully integrated into the operation of the Narcotics Department since its formulation.

During the fiscal year 1991-92, the Narcotics Department received and processed 843 requests for investigations from federal, state, and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 995 investigations by the section.

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS PURCHASED OR SEIZED.....
..... \$62,719,993.50

CASH SEIZED..... 961,845.56

TOTAL ARRESTS (includes the marijuana arrests).....1,388

NOTE: Other real properties and monies were seized through the State Grand Jury and will be reported through them.

29,082 marijuana plants were seized in the 1991-92 Fiscal Year which resulted in 123 arrests.

STATE DRUG TOTALS

SALE/POSSESSION COMBINED	JULY-DECEMBER 1991	JANUARY-JUNE 1992
Cocaine/Heroin/Opium	3,705	2,839
Marijuana	2,488	2,671
Other Drugs	639	522

The above figures are taken from reports submitted to the UCR program by participating police agencies.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Special Operations Coordinator has the responsibility of directing SLED's role in:

1. Internal Affairs investigations involving violations of agency policy or state laws by personnel employed by SLED.
2. Community relations activities in connection with SLED investigations, including but not limited to, race relations, community affairs, and other matters as directed by the Chief.
3. VIP Protection matters involving visiting dignitaries and other high-profile individuals where security arrangements are necessary.

The SLED Coordinator has the rank of captain and is assisted by one assistant and is supplemented by additional agents when directed by the Chief.

ARSON/EXPLOSIVES SECTIONS

The Coordinator of the Arson/Explosives Sections maintains the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing the investigations of arson and arson related crimes.
2. Directing the response of the SLED Bomb Squad and its investigation of explosive violations.

The following is a brief discussion of these roles:

ARSON INVESTIGATIONS

The SLED Arson Section provides fourteen (14) agents who are highly trained Criminal Investigators whose responsibility is to provide investigative assistance to local law enforcement and the fire service in the identification and investigation of the crime of arson and other arson related crimes.

BOMB SQUAD

The SLED Bomb Squad consists of two (2) agents highly trained in bomb render safe procedures and investigative techniques involving explosive violations. They provide assistance to local, state, and federal agencies in all explosive related matters including protection details.

Total number of requests for assistance for Arson/Explosives - 426.

FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES

The Forensic Sciences Coordinator directs one of the most sophisticated and up-to-date police science laboratories in the country, maintaining professional expertise in a variety of disciplines. The laboratory, headquartered at SLED on Broad River Road in Columbia, South Carolina, is a 70,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility.

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigative approach or methods should be used.

Construction was completed on the new SLED Forensic Services Laboratory building, and the new facility was occupied during August and September of 1989. All forensic lab departments are located in the new facility. The departments which constitute Forensic Services consist of the following: Laboratory Administration and Support; Arson; Behavioral Science; Drug Analysis; Evidence Control; Firearms and Tool Marks; Forensic Art; Implied Consent; Latent Fingerprints and Crime Scene Search; Photography, Polygraph; Questioned Documents; Serology; Toxicology; and Trace. A brief explanation of the services performed by each department follows:

Laboratory Administration and Support

Overall management of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory is provided by the Forensic Sciences Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator. Each forensic department has a supervisor who oversees the daily operation of his or her work unit. These department supervisors report to the Coordinator and/or the Assistant Coordinator. A support staff of 14

Administrative Support Specialists and Assistants provide for the preparation of laboratory reports and correspondence, evidence intake and return, court and other appearance scheduling, work flow enhancement and numerous other administrative and support functions.

Arson Department

The Arson Department is directly responsible to the Arson Team investigators, various volunteer fire fighters, professional public safety officers, police, and sheriff's departments for the analysis of fire debris samples. The analysis of fire debris involves the detection and identification of flammable/combustible substances used to ignite/sustain a fire. This department conducts examinations for the identification of explosive, incendiary, and pyrotechnic devices, as well as the identification and comparison of lubricants that may have been used in sexual assault cases. This department currently has one analyst.

The Arson Department utilizes a variety of techniques to collect/concentrate accelerants. The most common method used is the adsorption/elution - Passive Diffusion (C-Strip). Other methods that are used occasionally are headspace (heated), solvent wash, and purge and trap.

1. (2) Gas Chromatographs
2. (1) High Pressure Liquid Chromatograph
3. (1) Polarized Light Microscope

The Arson Analyst is responsible for testifying and defending results of laboratory examinations in municipal, state, federal, criminal and civil courts.

The analyst is on 24-hour call for assisting local police/fire services in the procession of suspected arson scenes.

Training in the proper collection and preservation of arson debris is presented at the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy and upon request from other fire/law enforcement service personnel.

Examination Requests for FY 91-92

Explosive Analysis.....	1
Flammable Analysis.....	563
Lubricant Analysis.....	2
Pyrotechnic Analysis.....	7
TOTAL.....	573

The total number of cases submitted to the Arson Department has risen steadily for the past three years. The total number of cases for FY 91-92 is 567 which represents a 20.5% increase over FY 90-91.

Behavioral Science Department

The Behavioral Science Department is presently a one-person department which supports investigators by:

1. **Constructing Personality Profiles of Unknown Offenders.** This profile is a description of the perpetrator as his friends and associates would describe him/her. The profile can include age, sex, race, marital status, employment, income, location of residence, type of housing, vehicle description, hobbies, social attitude, sexual adjustment, and habits. The profile is based on an analysis of behavior at the scene of the crime, a history of the victim, crime statistics, and psychology.

2. **Providing Behavioral Analyses.** In some cases a statistical and psychological review of the facts can lead to the identification of one or more likely suspects in the immediate circle of actors. On the other hand, such an analysis may suggest that the perpetrator is not closely associated (e.g., it's not the husband, it's not the neighbor). These analyses are useful in the recognition of cases of false allegation, murders that appear to be suicides, suicides that appear to be murders, and in the assessment of communicated threats.

3. **Providing Interview Strategies.** After considerations of the personality of an interviewee, along with the behavioral analysis of the crime, recommendations can be made regarding the questions and settings for interviews with an eye toward gaining the most information from a victim, witness, or suspect.

4. **Conducting Training and Speeches.** The behavioral approach to law enforcement is described and shared with other officers in formal classroom settings. Judges, senate committees, Governor's hearing boards, and the public are addressed.

5. **Providing Hostage Negotiations.** The behavioral scientist is an active member of the S.W.A.T. team providing services as a hostage negotiator.

TOTAL NEW CASES	70
PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES	36
BEHAVIORAL ANALYSES	53
INTERVIEWS.....	36
SPEECHES & TRAINING.....	3
OTHER.....	6

Drug Analysis Department

The Drug Analysis Department received a total of 9,265 cases in the calendar year of 1991 (a 3% increase over the calendar year of 1990). Types of drug analyses requested are as follows:

Drug/Narcotic Cases	7,850
Marijuana Cases.....	1,293
Alcohol (% Ethanol in Moonshine)	56
Poisons.....	26
Money Washes.....	40

The department has implemented several new programs and restructured others which reflects the desire to improve the quality of service the SLED Drug Analysis Department provides the law enforcement community.

The BEST (Best Evidence Sample Testing) Program was initiated in August 1990. The program thrust is to increase the speed of drug case analyses and produce the best possible charge the law enforcement agency can levy in court. All sixteen judicial circuits of South Carolina have initiated the program.

The Reversal (Sting) Program provides SLED Narcotics and other requesting agencies with real street quality drugs and fake drugs to run reversal (sting) operations on those individuals who desire to buy illegal drugs. The department provides pre-analyzed, pre-weighed drugs to narcotics agents for these projects.

The Marijuana Training Program provides training to local law enforcement agencies in marijuana analyses. The program is a two-day on-site classroom and one-day laboratory with the officer receiving a certificate of training.

The Student Intern Program introduces and provides training to local college/university students in the forensic sciences. The student is recommended by his/her advisor for this program which lasts a semester.

The Drug Information Program is designed totally for the other law enforcement agencies that do not deal with narcotics yet are involved with the legal aspect of sentencing. The agencies which are targeted include the Federal Parole Boards and Correctional Institutions.

Evidence Control Department

The Evidence Control Department is staffed by one Evidence Control Officer and two Administrative Specialists. This department is the central evidence repository for the SLED Forensic Services Laboratory Complex. This department is in charge of the submission, distribution, storage, security, and return of all evidence submitted to the SLED laboratories for analysis.

Firearms Department

The Firearms Department is comprised of one Examiner/Supervisor, two Examiners, one Examiner in training, and one Administrative Specialist.

The Firearms Department provides primarily for nonchemical analysis of physical evidence as related to firearms and tool marks. Evidence for the following new examinations was submitted to the Firearms Department during the period July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992:

Firearms.....	526
Tool Mark.....	79
Serial Number Restoration.....	52
Weapon and Contraband Destruction.....	71
Other	12

TOTAL NEW CASES 740
(20.7% increase over fiscal year 1990-91)

Additional evidence submitted brought the total examinations requested to 945, and increase of 23% over examinations requested for fiscal year 1990-91.

These examinations are conducted grossly, photographically, and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Department is examined for unique striations, impressions, and microscopic fractures from which a conclusion can be reached.

Seventy-six (76) subpoenas for court appearances were complied with by employees of this department involving seven hundred twenty-one (721) hours.

Forensic Art Department

The Forensic Art Department began operation July 1, 1988. This department provided new and updated services to the law enforcement community. This department provides services in the following areas:

1. Interviews witnesses/victims of crimes to obtain verbal description in order to create freehand drawings of criminal suspects.
2. Creates postmortem facial drawing from photos of deceased bodies on which tissue is present -- intact or decomposing remains.

3. Retouches photos or drawings done from photos that show an "updated" representation of an individual's appearance, either victim or suspect (example: child updates).
4. Creates facial reconstruction prepared from skeletonized remains.

Composites	118
Skull Reconstructions.....	6
Child Updates	10
Graphics	95
Misc.	2
TOTAL	221

This represents a 12% increase over last fiscal year.

Implied Consent Department **1991-1992 Annual Report**

The Implied Consent Department is responsible for all breath alcohol testing instruments used to test subjects under arrest for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Felony DUI, and Boating Under the Influence (BUI). Approximately 170 devices are placed in criminal justice agencies throughout all forty-six counties. Support for these devices is provided on a twenty-four hour a day basis.

The Implied Consent Department is staffed by two criminalists, each of whom has undergone extensive training both as to the mechanical operation and chemical principles employed by the breath testing equipment. The staff must be very knowledgeable in matters involving chemistry, electronics, computer science, and law. They undergo additional training each year to stay current with changes and developments in breath testing technology and its role in highway safety. The Implied Consent Department provides many varied services to criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Examples of the types of services provided by this department include:

1. Evaluation of breath testing equipment
2. Selection and approval of breath testing sites
3. Establishment of breath testing policies and procedures
4. Repair/checkout of breath testing equipment
5. Inspection of breath testing equipment and sites
6. Ordering and maintaining supplies needed for breath testing
7. Courtroom testimony involving breath testing
8. Maintaining records and statistics on the program
9. Answering information requests on breath testing matters

10. Providing consultation to criminal justice agencies
11. Approving curriculum for training of breath test operators
12. Administration of certification for breath test operators
13. Providing training on matters relating to breath testing

The breath alcohol testing program in South Carolina began in February 1970 with 57 Breathalyzer Model 900s located in the 46 counties. In 1991, SLED began the process of replacing the Breathalyzers with a fully computerized device, the BAC DataMaster. These DataMasters were purchased with funds obtained from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety. The first DataMasters were installed at the Lexington County Jail in August 1991. Currently, there are 127 Breathalyzers located in 38 counties and 43 DataMasters located at 32 sites in 8 counties. These eight counties are Charleston, Florence, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Richland, Spartanburg and York.

Breathalyzer repairs are usually performed at the Implied Consent office at SLED. Police agencies typically transport the instrument to SLED for repair and pick up the instrument once the repair is accomplished. Field inspections of Breathalyzers are offered four times a year at seven locations for a total of 28 field inspection days. For the time period of January 1991 through May 1992, 806 field repairs/inspections and 424 office repairs/inspections were performed on Breathalyzers. BAC DataMaster repairs/inspections are usually performed at the testing site by the Implied Consent Department. Inspections may be accomplished either onsite or remotely via computer. During the time period of August 1991 through May 1992, 249 DataMaster onsite repairs/inspections were performed.

The introduction of the DataMaster has required that the Implied Consent Department undertake two new tasks that were performed by other departments or agencies for the Breathalyzer program. These tasks are:

1. All downloading, archiving, and statistical analysis of DataMaster records are now accomplished by the Implied Consent Department. Breathalyzer records were and are completely maintained by the SLED Data Processing Department.
2. Administration of the DataMaster operator certification and recertification records is now handled by the Implied Consent Department. Breathalyzer operator certification and recertification records were and are handled by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy (SCCJA).

The Implied Consent Department answers a large number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. The number of requests has greatly increased since the DataMaster program began. During the calendar year 1991, 121 requests were filed with this department. During the time period of January 1992 through June 1992, 105 requests were filed. An answer can take from a few minutes to hours depending on the nature of the request.

Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department

The Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department is staffed by examiners who are professionally trained in the development and identification of latent fingerprints, footwear, tire tread impressions, as well as the thorough investigation and complete reconstruction of scenes of crimes. Since the opening of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory, the Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department has implemented substantial improvements to service the needs of all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This department also improves the crime scene search capabilities of other agencies offering internships to local law enforcement officers practicing in the field of forensic identification.

Since its implementation in November of 1990, the South Carolina Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SCAFIS) has assisted in the solving of hundreds of crimes. In FY 91-92, 1,900 cases were submitted to this department for AFIS examination. Of that number, 156 were solved with the assistance of the AFIS computer. This department also continues to monitor the operations of two local AFIS sites connected to the SLED central AFIS computer and has scheduled a third site to come on line in the last quarter of 1992.

Departmental case load has increased by a margin of over 51% since FY 90-91 which indicates an ever growing dependence by local agencies on the technological advances in the Forensic Sciences for solving crimes.

The latest equipment and techniques for the development of latent fingerprints and the search for and analysis of physical evidence both in the laboratory and in the field are used. Laser technology and other alternate light source technology is being used by the department.

Total Cases Handled:

Departmental Cases	3,535
Latent Prints	5,692
Footwear Impressions	176
Tire tread Impressions	17
Crime Scene Photography	340
Crime Scene Investigations	594
Crime Scene Reconstructions	2
Blood Spatter Interpretations	6
AFIS	1,900
Other	2

Photography Department

Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation of criminal activity and of all phases of physical evidence identification,

SLED's Photography Department stands ready to assist any SLED agent, criminalist or other law enforcement officer.

The Photography Department operates monochrome processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This department is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the department, as well as procuring, operating and supplying field photographic units issued to agents and criminalists throughout the state.

The Photography Department also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services and photographic documentations on the local level.

During the 1991-92 fiscal year, the Photography Department received the following cases:

Polaroid Copy.....	100
ID Photos	200
B & W Film Processing.....	727
B & W Print Processing.....	748
Color Film Processing.....	959
Photo Assignments	23
Latent Print Evidence Photos.....	552
Ques. Doc. Evidence Photos.....	49
Other Evidence Photos	68
Other Assignments	58

Polygraph Department

SLED provides polygraph examinations as requested by the various local, state, and federal criminal justice practitioners operating in South Carolina. Many investigations, especially those offering conflicting information or those revealing no apparent suspects, are guided by the results of the polygraph testing procedures. Many cases are cleared by confessions obtained during the interview process.

Since 1988, the Polygraph Department has embarked upon a mission to continuously improve the reliability of the polygraph procedure. As part of the Quality Assurance Program, stringent guidelines have been adopted by which uniform, professionally recognized techniques are employed in order to determine the truthfulness or attempted deception of the examinees. Also, each polygraph chart must undergo the careful scrutiny of the chief polygraph examiner prior to the publication of any official opinions or conclusions. By constant emphasis on quality, the Polygraph Department continues to provide a cost effective means of promptly clearing many criminal inquiries.

During fiscal year 91-92, the SLED Polygraph Department was selected by the U. S. Department of Defense to participate in an extensive study of

computerized polygraph systems. As part of the study, 50% of all examinations are conducted using computer equipment on loan from the Defense Department, and all collected data is forwarded to Johns Hopkins University's Department of Applied Physics for scientific evaluation.

The goal of the study is to successfully demonstrate the utility of complex algorithms to analyze physiological responses recorded during polygraph examinations as a way of standardizing the evaluation/quality assurance process. Participation in this program is proving to be extremely valuable in maintaining the Polygraph Department's position on the leading edge of providing a prompt, cost-effective means of resolving criminal complaints.

The Polygraph Department has also begun conducting pre-employment examinations on prospective agents and criminalists as part of the personnel screening process. This program has proved to be an invaluable tool in eliminating applicants with histories of unlawful or disreputable activity; thereby, assuring that only the most trustworthy persons are hired into SLED.

Total Cases Handled:

NUMBER OF CASES	1,150
NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS	1,953
NUMBER WITH NO DECEPTION INDICATED	456
NUMBER WITH DECEPTION INDICATED	417
NUMBER OF CONFESSIONS OBTAINED	110
NUMBER OF INDEFINITES	211
NUMBER OF CASES REFUSED	1
NUMBER OF DID NOT TEST	75
NUMBER OF DID NOT SHOW	748

The total number of cases represents approximately a 9% increase over last fiscal year.

Questioned Document Department

The SLED Questioned Document Department is currently staffed by two Document Examiners and a document trainee. Law Enforcement Division Document Examiners are highly trained laboratory personnel who are required to complete a four-year internship in the discipline before full certification. SLED's document examiners testify in Federal, State and Municipal courts across the state, as well as appearing as expert witnesses before the state's ethics, licensing and regulatory boards and commissions. The personnel of the Questioned Document Department maintain professional proficiency through the design and implementation of original research and the reporting of these endeavors before conference forums on the national level. It is through the adherence of strict professional and laboratory standards that SLED's Document Examiners have become part of a profession that only has some 250 such experts nationwide.

The Questioned Document Department's examinations are multi-faceted, incorporating microscopic examinations in conjunction with instrumentation designed specifically for forensic document problems.

In the department, many types of examinations are necessary in order to resolve cases ranging from forgeries, election fraud, and white collar crimes to suicides, obscene and threatening notes.

Some areas of Forensic Document Examination are:

1. **HANDWRITING AND HANDPRINTING IDENTIFICATION**
2. **TYPEWRITERS, COMPUTER PRINTOUTS, CHECKWRITERS, MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS AND RUBBER STAMPS**
3. **WATER-SOAKED AND CHARRED DOCUMENTS**
4. **OFFICE COPIER MACHINE IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION**
5. **PRINTING**
6. **DECIPHERMENT/OBLITERATIONS**
7. **DATING OF DOCUMENT**
8. **LINE INTERSECTIONS**
9. **INDENTED WRITING**
10. **PAPER/INKS**
11. **WATERMARKS**
12. **RECONSTRUCTION OF RECORDS**

The Document Department provides training programs for the law enforcement community in forgery investigative techniques and related investigations, as well as addressing check and bookkeeping problems to the business sector. These lectures are given across the state introducing the participants to techniques used in document identification, as well as the recommended methods for the collection and preservation of exemplars and evidence.

Total Cases: 637

Serology/DNA Analysis Department

The Serology and DNA Analysis Department is responsible for the collection and preservation of biological evidence from major crime scenes throughout the state, and is also responsible for the analysis and characterization of this as well as other biological evidence that may be submitted to SLED by other law enforcement agencies. This evidence may consist of dried stains or liquid samples of body fluids such as blood, semen, or saliva; and the analysis techniques include chemical, enzymatic, immunologic, electrophoretic, radiologic, and microscopic methods.

The Serology and DNA Analysis Department consists of one supervisor, five serologists and seven DNA analysts, and services are provided in the following areas:

- A. **IN THE FIELD** - to search for, then collect, examine, and preserve biological evidence at major crime scenes at any location in the state of South Carolina for the purpose of aiding in the investigation of violent crimes; and to reconstruct the crime scene when testifying in courts of law.
- B. **IN THE LABORATORY** - to inventory, examine, analyze, and compare all items of evidence that have been collected at the crime scenes by SLED personnel or that have been submitted by other law enforcement agencies.
- C. **IN THE COURTS** - to appear as expert witnesses during criminal proceedings in local, state, federal and military courts.
- D. **IN TRAINING** - to conduct schools and in-service training in the serology or DNA field for law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, and judges; and also to train nurses, physicians, or other hospital personnel in the collection and preservation of sexual assault and physical abuse evidence.

The Serology and DNA Analysis Department has experienced a workload increase of 22% compared to fiscal year 1990-91. This is due to the overall increase in violent crime in our state, as well as the increased and improved reporting of criminal sexual conduct crimes. This department most often assists with the investigation of homicide, criminal sexual conduct, and assault and battery cases. This department received 1,949 cases during the fiscal year 1991-92.

Toxicology Department

The Forensic Toxicology Department is composed of the Death Investigations and Driving Under the Influence Sections. Through the efforts of these sections, the department provides alcohol, drug, and poison analyses of physiological specimens to all coroners and law enforcement personnel for the investigation of possible suspicious deaths, traffic fatalities

and crimes such as driving under the influence. In addition, this department is on call twenty-four hours each day for emergency assistance to medical personnel in possible poisonings and overdoses.

The Toxicology Department is being serviced by seven highly trained toxicologists, one of whom is the Chief Toxicologist. Members of this department have attended numerous training courses and seminars relating to the field of toxicology. Ongoing training is provided both by this department and outside entities.

Driving Under the Influence Section

The DUI Section of the Toxicology Department is responsible for the analysis of body fluid samples obtained from living drivers suspected of DUI or Felony DUI. The majority of samples received by this section are obtained under one of two scenarios: (1) Driver under arrest for DUI or Felony DUI and is unable to take a breath test due to injuries sustained in an accident; and (2) Driver takes a breath test and has a reading of less than 0.10% and the officer requests a urine test to check for the presence of drugs.

Death Investigations Section

The Death Investigations Section of the Toxicology Department is responsible for the postmortem analysis of body tissues and body fluids for any type of compound that can be ingested, inhaled, absorbed, or injected by an individual, and its relevance in the manner of death.

Examples of services provided by this section include:

- (A) Providing comprehensive toxicological analyses of physiological specimens submitted by forensic pathologists and coroners in an effort to determine a plausible manner of death.
- (B) Conducting routine toxicological testing in criminal cases (e.g., homicide, criminal sexual conduct) and traffic fatalities, at the request of local law enforcement agencies.
- (C) Providing scientific interpretation of results and expert testimony in civil and criminal courts when necessary.
- (D) Offering clinical drug testing services in life-threatening cases at the physician's request.
- (E) Toxicologists are frequently asked to lecture and/or provide professional consultation in non-SLED related toxicological matters throughout the United States.

Total Toxicology Cases: 4,237

Trace Evidence Department

This department is responsible for the analysis of all trace evidence collected at crime scenes. Evidence submitted to this department is analyzed chemically, physically and microscopically, so therefore, the analysts assigned to this department must be highly trained in all areas of chemical, instrumental and microscopic analysis of forensic evidence. The Trace Department is staffed by a supervisor and four analysts whose case loads vary with the type of expertise the particular analyst has acquired.

The types of analyses conducted by the Trace Department are:

- 1) The examination, identification and comparison of fabrics and/or fibers.
- 2) The examination, identification and comparison of paints, polymers and plastics.
- 3) The examination and comparison of human and animal hairs.
- 4) The examination and identification of gunpowder residues for the purpose of determining a muzzle to target distance.
- 5) The examination and identification of gunprimer residues on hands or other surfaces.
- 6) The examination, identification and comparison of glass, fiberglass and other insulating materials.
- 7) The examination, identification and comparison of a wide variety of other evidence such as metals, inks, synthetic and natural materials.

The types of instrumentation employed by the Trace analysts to conduct their examinations are:

- 1) Microscopy - Comparison and Polarized light, Infrared and Ultraviolet Microspectrophotometry
- 2) Pyrolysis/Gas Chromatograph/Infrared Spectrophotometer/Mass Spectrometer
- 3) Fluorescence Spectrophotometer
- 4) Thermal Analysis - Thermal Gravimetric, Differential Scanning Calorimeter, Thermal Mechanical Analysis and Differential Thermal Analysis
- 5) X-Ray Diffraction
- 6) Atomic Absorption
- 7) Scanning Electron Microscope With Energy Dispersive X-Ray
- 8) Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer

All analysts are responsible for testifying and defending their work in local, State and Federal courts in South Carolina and in other jurisdictions should the need arise. The analysts are also responsible for being on call for response to crime scenes to assist local agencies in the processing of crime scenes.

**Trace Evidence Department
Exam Requests for FY91-92**

Departmental Cases.....	1,901
Fibers.....	219
Glass.....	51
Gunprimer Residue.....	581
Gunpowder Residue.....	165
Hair.....	1,818
Paint	67
Other Trace Exams	191

This represents a 12% increase over last fiscal year.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The Coordinator of Protective Services maintains the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing security arrangements for certain public officials, including the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General.
2. Directing general security operations for certain public buildings and grounds.
3. Supervising and maintaining regulations of State Constables.

The following information is a brief discussion of these three roles:

Protective Services

In keeping with modern law enforcement management concepts, the security and executive protection sections were consolidated in December 1980.

This section now consists of a Coordinator of Protective Services, a sufficient number of special agents as determined by the Governor and Chief of SLED, and a Capitol Police force consisting of one uniformed captain and a Capitol Police force consisting of: one (1) uniformed lieutenant, six (6) uniformed public safety sergeants, one (1) investigative sergeant, six (6) uniformed public safety corporals and thirty-one (31) uniformed public safety officers.

This section is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct coordination of all state employed security personnel (including

administrative procedures for those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections) with security procedures and guidelines established by the Chief of SLED as required and regular reports from the chief security officers to the Chief of SLED.

Personal protection for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and their families is provided by the special agents and the special agent-in-charge. This protection also includes internal security for the Governor's, Lieutenant Governor's, and Attorney General's offices and coordination and liaison with the two legislative sergeants-at-arms.

The Governor's Mansion Complex is provided twenty-four hour security. Thirty-seven state buildings receive routine patrol each twenty-four hours.

Criminal investigations are conducted as requested by those agencies occupying the previously mentioned state buildings.

The Protective Services Department additionally is responsible for developing and implementing evacuation procedures with other state agencies for fire and/or natural disasters with the Capitol Complex.

Bomb threat reaction plans and physical security surveys in coordination with General Services are also conducted and include recommendations to state agency directors for improving security in their respective buildings and areas.

Capitol Police

South Carolina Capitol Police is the uniformed division of the Protective Services Division of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). All officers are commissioned by SLED and empowered with statewide authority to enforce state and local laws.

Capitol Police are responsible for the safety and security for the State House and Governor's Mansion, as well as state owned property within the capitol city. Capitol Police Officers, who attend eight weeks of training at the Criminal Justice Academy, handle all facets of law enforcement. This includes criminal investigations, accident investigations, as well as various special events which may occur at the State House or Governor's Mansion.

Capitol Police Crime Report for FY 91-92 July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992

Disorderly Conduct	54
DUI.....	7
Assault	4

Robbery.....	4
Grand Larceny	30
Petit Larceny.....	20
Burglary.....	9
Auto Theft	6
Vandalism	25
Bomb Threat.....	2
Controlled Substance.....	2
Trespassing.....	3
Forgery.....	1
Traffic	3
Unlawful Pistol.....	2
Altering Landmark.....	1

State Constables

The Protective Services Coordinator has the responsibility for maintaining records and regulation requirements for persons commissioned by the Governor as State Constables.

For FY91-92, the following number of State Constables are:

Group 1	(employed by government entities) - 889
Group 2	(certified retired law enforcement officer) - 120
Group 3	(others requesting commissions, public utility investigators, and financial institution investigators) - 476
Total:	1,485

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CJICS)

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation in 1974 providing SLED with authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS).

The CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various data detailing the volume, types, and frequency of crimes in South Carolina, to collect and store specific fingerprint and criminal records information, and to develop and operate a statewide computerized communications network for law enforcement agencies. FY 1991-92 results from the various CJICS departments include:

Communications and Data Processing

The computer and communications network involves a dual processor computer located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (DHPT) in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C., the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems, Inc. (NLETS), Phoenix, Arizona, the Richland County Sheriff's Office, Columbia, South Carolina, the Greenville Law Enforcement Center, Greenville, South Carolina, and the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department in Beaufort, South Carolina. Additionally, there is an electronic computer interface with the Charleston County Sheriff's Department connecting a Motorola Mobile Terminal System to the SLED computer mainframe and there are well over 100 mobile terminals accessing SLED through the Beaufort County interface. Presently, there are 189 mobile terminals accessing information that is available from the SLED/CJICS computer system and SLED is actively participating with the Department of Highways and Public Transportation in interfacing with each of their seven district offices so that mobile terminals may access SLED information. It is expected that over 5,000 of these mobile terminals will be in use eventually.

The SLED/CJICS computer system supports and maintains in excess of 1,540 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state with at least one terminal available in every county. This past year SLED completed the conversion of the law enforcement field data communications network to the newer digital communications technology that improves quality of transmission and quadruples the data transmission speed. SLED also has a network diagnostic and analysis system to assist in the monitoring of problems and potential problems on the data communications network in an effort to keep availability and reliability of service at its highest level. SLED is continuing the acquisition and installation of personal computers that are utilizing word processing, electronic mail, desktop publishing, and graphics, as well as other personal computer applications.

During FY 1991-92 the number of terminal devices supported by the SLED/CJICS system increased by 15.7% and the number of transactions processed in support of the communications network increased by 13.9%.

The SLED/CJICS Data Processing Department also has the responsibility for the physical housing and maintenance of the division's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The AFIS is comprised of a central processing computer system, as well as peripheral devices such as tape drives, disk drives, printers, and optical disks that are used in storing and subsequent searching and retrieval of over six million fingerprint images and minutiae that are on file. All hardware and software maintenance and back up of files are the responsibility of the data processing department.

Under the CJICS system at SLED Headquarters, the Data Processing and Communications Section had the following programs and files either in operation or in the process of implementation during the fiscal year:

COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Vehicle Registrations

Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH)

Driver's Licenses Files

Stolen Articles, Vehicles, Guns & License Plates

Missing Persons File

Wanted Persons File

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Stolen Boats

Stolen Securities

Canadian Vehicle Registration File

Canadian Driver License File

Canadian Articles File

Canadian Boats File

Canadian Guns File

Canadian Securities File

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

State Wanted Persons File

NCIC (FBI Department of Justice)

NLETS (Interstate Law Enforcement Communications)

Message Switching (between law enforcement agencies)

Richland County Sheriff's Department

Greenville County Law Enforcement Center

Charleston County Mobile Terminals

S. C. Dept. of Highways and Public Transportation

FINANCIAL APPLICATIONS (SLED ONLY)

Accounts Payable

Accounts Receivable

General Ledger

Vehicle Accounting

Inventory Control

MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

Case Files Management System

Evidence Analysis Tracking System

Gun Registration and Sales Management

Security Officer Management

Investigative Case Tracking

PROVIDES DATA PROCESSING SERVICES

Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

South Carolina Office of Court Administration

Department of Mental Health

Attorney General's Office

State Grand Jury Program

Pretrial Intervention Program

Central Records Repository

This department has the responsibility for maintaining timely, accurate and complete criminal history records, based on fingerprint card submissions on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the State.

At the present time, there are fifty-one (51) employees assigned to the Central Records Repository; one (1) Criminal Records Director; one (1) Assistant Supervisor, one (1) Administrative Assistant I; nineteen (19) Fingerprint Examiners and Technicians; seven (7) Senior Data Control Clerks; one (1) Administrative Specialist C; four (4) Administrative Specialist B's; and seventeen (17) Administrative Specialist A's.

Annual activity volume for the Criminal Records Department includes receipt of 172,698 fingerprint cards, receipt of over 16,000 correspondence items, approximately 4,000 telephone requests, handled and processed 395,000 name searches and processed and posted 216,206 dispositions. This department identified 70% of the total of all fingerprint cards as recidivous offenders. Fifty thousand, five hundred forty-two fingerprint cards were received and coded on first time offenders (individuals who had no prior arrest in the State Repository during this period).

All law enforcement agencies in the state are submitting fingerprint cards to the Criminal Records Department. The agencies have been instructed to submit two (2) fingerprint cards to the department on all misdemeanors and felony arrests, with the exception of minor traffic arrests, in order for the department to build and maintain an updated centralized criminal history record information file. Effective July 1, 1989, Section 14-17-325 of the South Carolina Code of Laws was enacted. This requires every clerk of court report the disposition of each case in the Court of General Sessions to the State Law Enforcement Division. This method of disposition reporting should dramatically improve General Sessions disposition reporting. During this fiscal year the agency acquired and participated in the Federal BJS Criminal Records' Improvement Grant. As a result of this grant, the department realized several important objectives:

1. The department hired eight (8) temporary employees for one (1) year to assist with entering judicial information. As a result of this, the department completely reduced the backlog of General Session disposition information and has remained timely on all other facets of work in the office.
2. This department began the felony flagging program whereby all General Session offenses are classified by statute code. This will assist in the identification of individuals prohibited from acquiring a firearm in accordance with either State or Federal Law. This program will be most beneficial should points of sale, instant check program be implemented.
3. As part of the Central Records' Improvement Grant, this department assisted with the development of Sentencing Field and Offense Code Study. This study concluded with recommendations that the South Carolina Statute Codes and Sentencing Fields be standardized and included by all South Carolina Criminal Justice Agencies to avoid duplication of effort

and possibly allow for a fully integrated Criminal Justice System for the State of South Carolina.

4. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and Court Administration are working under the auspices of this grant in order for this department to receive disposition information electronically. This will greatly facilitate this department receiving disposition information in a timely basis.

In order to understand and fully appreciate the work of the Central Repository personnel's efforts, the following is offered: all incoming fingerprint cards are officially recorded and then are searched through the automated name files. In the event of "hits" or "matches", the search card is compared against the file cards. If no identification is made by name, then the card is forwarded to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for searching by fingerprint pattern and minutiae data.

When identifications are made, the South Carolina Computerized Criminal History files are updated and copies are sent to the FBI Identification Division and the NCIC III (Interstate Identification Index). Files are also updated daily. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the Criminal Records Department at SLED and the other copy is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. A "rap sheet" or a chronological listing of arrest events and judicial findings is produced by the FBI and sent to the submitting criminal justice agency.

There are presently 676,282 separate individuals entered on the Computerized Criminal History File. Of this figure, 609,114 records are completely automated. This department has been in the process of automating criminal arrest records fourteen (14) years and has done a vast amount of work in this period. During this fiscal year, 389,267 total arrests have been added to our data base, as well as 216,026 dispositions added to arrest.

All law enforcement agencies, and numerous other criminal justice agencies in the state, have the capability of requesting a criminal record check through the statewide communications network and receiving automated criminal history record check responses immediately on their terminal. Through very complex sophisticated interstate network, this criminal history information is available to other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout the United States and Canada. This department has created a fully operational state computerized criminal history file, as well as entering and updating the national index on the Interstate Identification Index (III).

CCH INFORMATION AT THE PRESENT TIME

Idents on File	676,282
Ident Add-Ons	610,196
Total Arrest Counts	3,715,030
Judicial Count	1,549,756
Supplemental Counts	168
Custody-Status.....	228,277
TOTAL RECORDS ON CCH FILE.....	6,779,708

(Civil Processing Unit)

The Civil Processing Unit of the Criminal Records Repository, which handles all non-criminal justice name searches has been increasingly inundated with requests. The requests include school teachers, child day care employees, private entities, businesses or for any licensing or employment purpose. This year over 84,985 requests of this nature were handled by this office.

(Expungements)

This office is also responsible for screening and processing all court ordered expungements concerning state statutes 17-1-40, 44-53-450, 34-11-90, 22-5-910 and 17-11-150. Over 8,558 expungement orders were handled by this office during this period.

(AFIS)

This department has successfully coordinated the implementation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS is a relatively new computer based system for encoding, classifying, matching, storage and retrieval of fingerprint minutiae and images. Minutiae is where ridge lines end or a single ridge splits into two parts. This process converts the unique spatial relationship of fingerprint minutiae points, whereby a unique searching algorithm is utilized to search tenprints and latent prints with amazing speed and accuracy. This department presently has over 610,000 tenprint cards entered in the AFIS database. This includes approximately 470,000 males and approximately 140,000 females, which are subject to AFIS latent and tenprint searches. The addition of AFIS in this department has allowed all tenprint cards, which have been unidentified by the name search process, to be processed by the automated searching process, which has resulted in an additional 10% hit rate, which heretofore would have resulted in misidentifications or misses. The AFIS has also been very successful in identifying special searches: unknown dead, amnesia victims, unidentified offenders thought to be using alias names, etc.

At the present time, Charleston City Police Department, Greenville Sheriff's Office and Greenville County Criminal Justice Support Department (combined) have purchased a remote latent workstation and are interfaced to the main processor at SLED. This gives these agencies access to all latent search transactions. In addition, Rock Hill Police Department is acquiring the necessary equipment to interface a remote latent workstation with the South Carolina AFIS central processor and is expected to be on line in the near future. The South Carolina AFIS System was designed to accommodate a total of 8 remote workstations. The addition of remote sites to the AFIS central processor will help utilize the full potential of the system.

Uniform Crime Reports Department

The Uniform Crime Reports Department (UCR) is responsible for the statewide crime information reporting system and for publishing annual or other periodic reports of the crime rate in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriff's Association, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SLED participates in the national UCR system administered by the FBI.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973, as one of approximately fourteen state programs. It has continued to serve the law enforcement community and the public with enhanced services since that time, and is now a leading system among approximately forty state UCR programs. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. To inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public of the nature of the crime problem in South Carolina.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crimes by age, sex, race and other attributes in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide base data and statistics to help measure the work load and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
5. To provide base data for research to improve the effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program.

There are 266 local law enforcement agencies participating in the program, including data reported by the 46 highway patrol county offices in the state. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was nearly 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77, and the coverage has remained high ever since.

The UCR Department gathers information in all crime categories, including those known as Part I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson). Information in the monthly and annual report is published by county, city and state totals, and includes crime rates per 10,000 population, total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc., and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available to all participating

agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Department and titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization.

(IBRS)

SLED, in 1977, implemented an incident based reporting (IBR) system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. Even today there are only about fifteen states which have operational IBR programs. This system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information not available under the outdated but widely used summary/tally system. The incident based system produces information such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more uniformity of reporting, since all crimes are classified individually.

In addition to training local law enforcement agencies in UCR techniques, the four UCR field agents provide training in police report writing and police records management. The agents are further responsible for training local agencies in fingerprinting and the submission of Computerized Criminal History (CCH) information. The UCR agents assist sheriffs' offices and police departments in methods of compliance with a number of federal and state laws concerning the collection, storage and dissemination of crime information.

In FY 1986-1987, the UCR field staff began an extensive program of auditing the 230 local criminal justice agencies which are served by the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The audits are mandated by the FBI as a condition for any state's participation in the national information system. The purpose of the audits is to insure that the agencies are in compliance with NCIC policies concerning the transmittal, storage and use of criminal justice information such as missing persons files, wanted persons files, and stolen articles files. These audits have proved to be beneficial and productive in determining compliance with NCIC regulation and have been an opportunity to improve records management procedures and participation in state information programs. The four agents are tasked with auditing the 230 agencies at least once every two years. A full audit, including the final reports, may require up to two days to complete. Serious discrepancies in local operating procedures may require an agent to schedule a follow-up audit. The audit program is now a permanent part of the mission of the UCR Department.

As of January 1, 1991, the four UCR field agents were given the responsibility of conducting full background investigations on applicants for employment at SLED and the State Grand Jury. Background investigations, including neighborhood canvasses, personal and telephone interviews, criminal records checks and other checks generally require three to five days to complete. Agents, on average, conduct three background investigations per month.

(NIBRS)

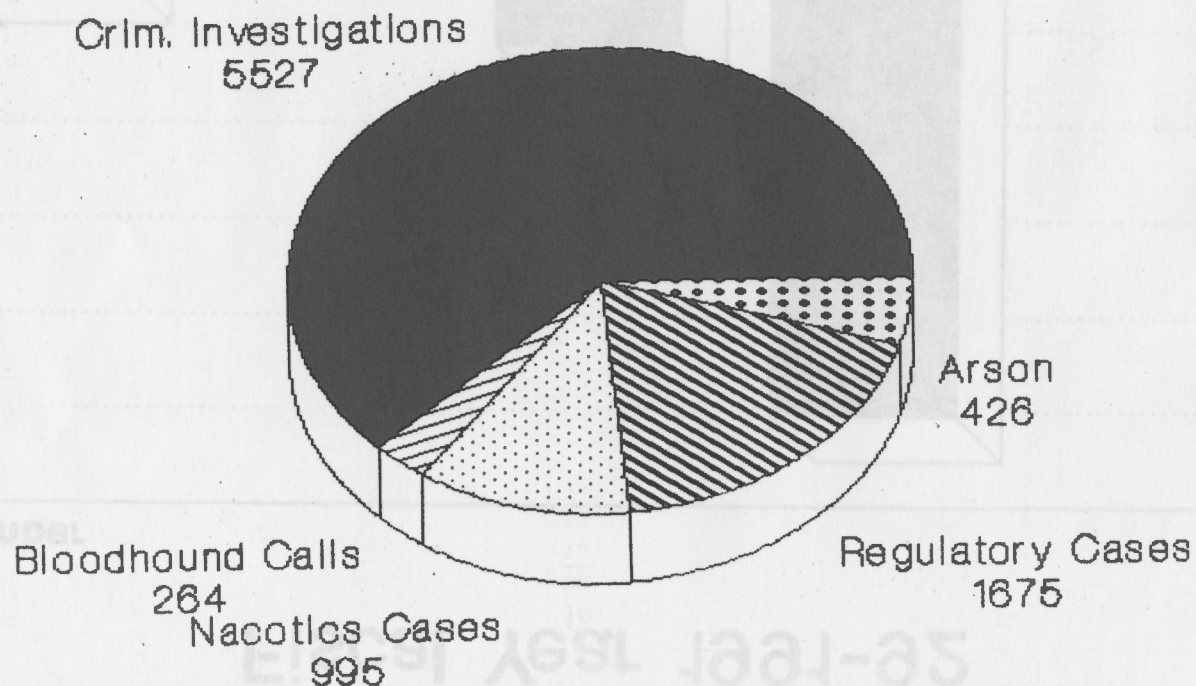
The SLED Uniform Crime Reports Department was selected in 1986 by the U. S. Department of Justice, specifically the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), to be the site of a national pilot/demonstration program to study ways to expand and improve UCR data across the country. South Carolina was chosen for this project in large measure because of the success of its existing incident based reporting program, and the fact that the UCR field agents were able to maintain constant liaison and training with local agencies, which resulted in one of the best instances of state and local information sharing in the nation. During the national pilot project, the UCR field agents trained and monitored nine demographically varied test sites to determine whether certain data could be captured by local police officers, identified, analyzed, and automated by a state UCR program, and transmitted to the FBI. The UCR report analysts, who code and enter the information from thousands of local documents, operated under a dual data capture system, and, with the rest of the UCR staff, were involved in constant feedback with the FBI's program development team. The information gained from the South Carolina pilot project demonstrated that a national system is feasible, and led directly to the development of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which has been implemented by the FBI and will significantly change the methods used by thousands of law enforcement agencies nationwide in collecting, reporting, and utilizing crime information.

During FY 1988-89, the UCR Department began developing the systems needed to capture the enhanced national and state data, as defined by the NIBRS program. At the same time, SLED and a number of local law enforcement agencies, partially funded through a cooperative agreement with the FBI and BJS, began designing and programming systems to allow the automated transfer of local IBR information to the South Carolina UCR program. Improved incident report forms and other documents were designed to assist in the capture of necessary data. The four UCR agents retrained the 266 law enforcement agencies in report writing using the enhanced incident, supplemental and booking forms. The report analyst began learning the NIBRS classification and coding system in 1991.

As of January 1st, 1991, South Carolina became one of the first three states in the United States to upgrade to 100% NIBRS reporting. Contributing agencies are monitored by the UCR field agents and report analysts to insure complete understanding of the new system, and quality control will be performed to help sheriffs' offices and police departments insure the accuracy of any information stored or published by the state program. The greater degree of detail available in NIBRS reporting, especially the increased data concerning victims, offenders, and multiple offense incidents, should make this program a valuable asset to law enforcement and other criminal justice entities.

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS

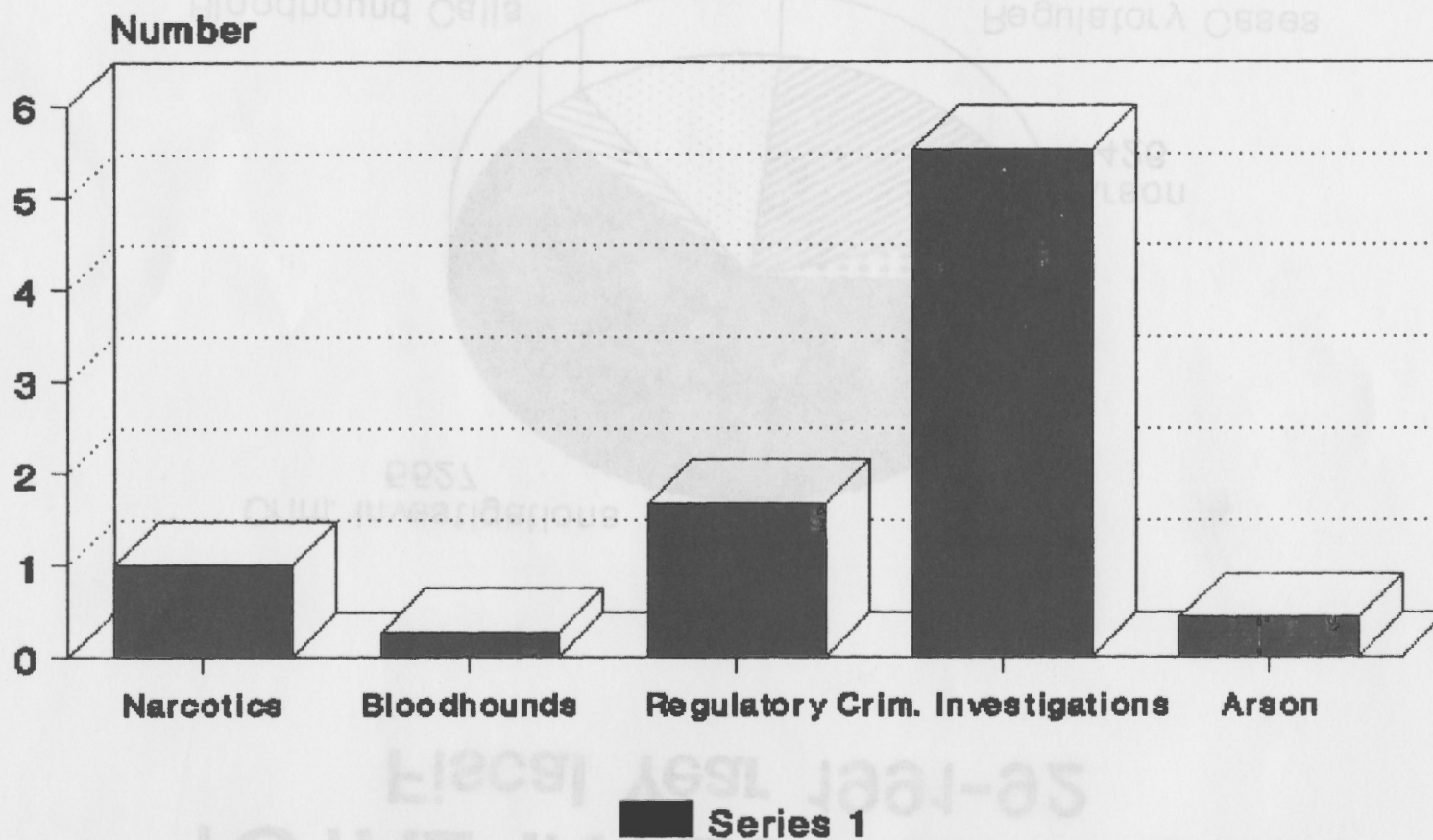
Fiscal Year 1991-92



Source: SLED

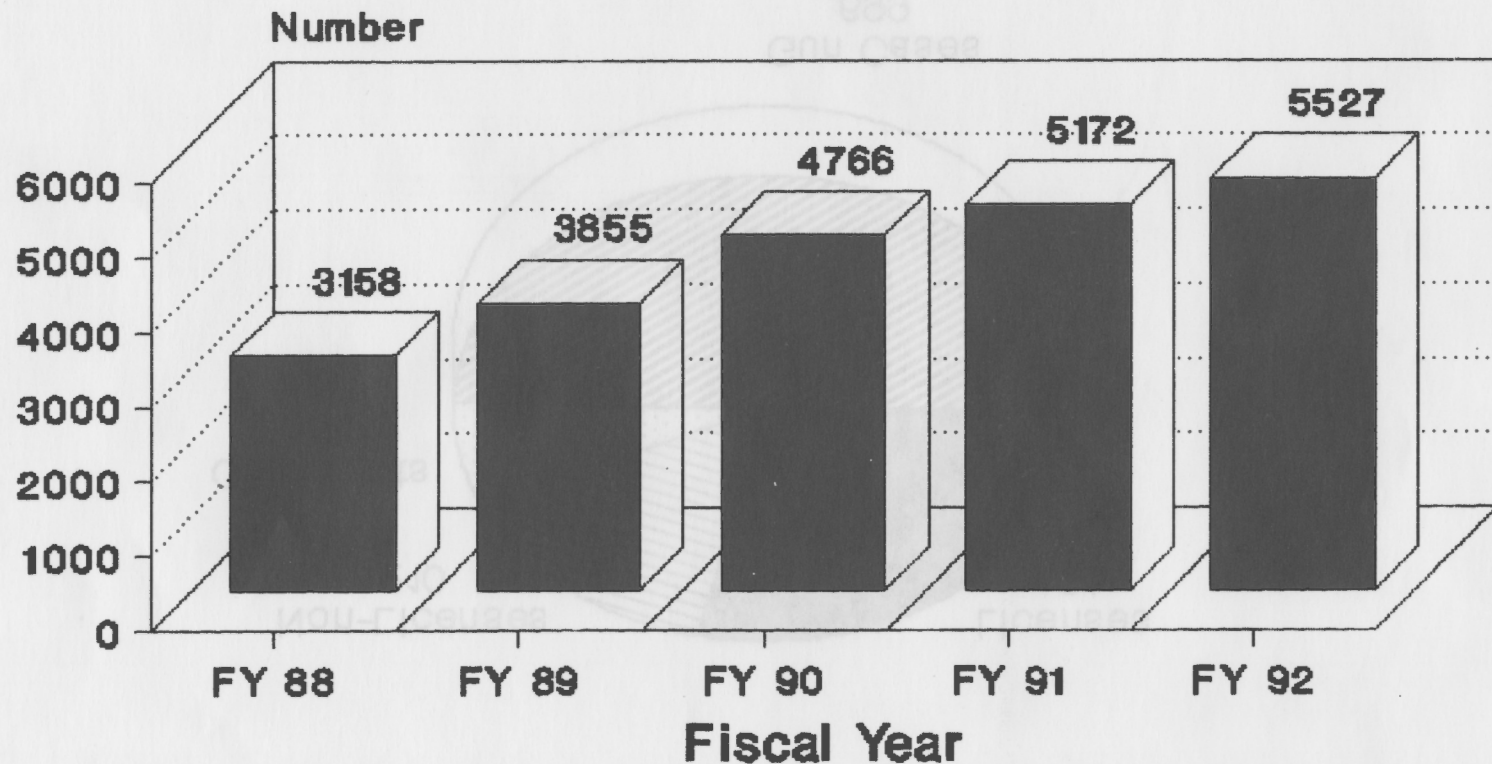
TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal Year 1991-92



Source: SLED

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS FY 88 - 92

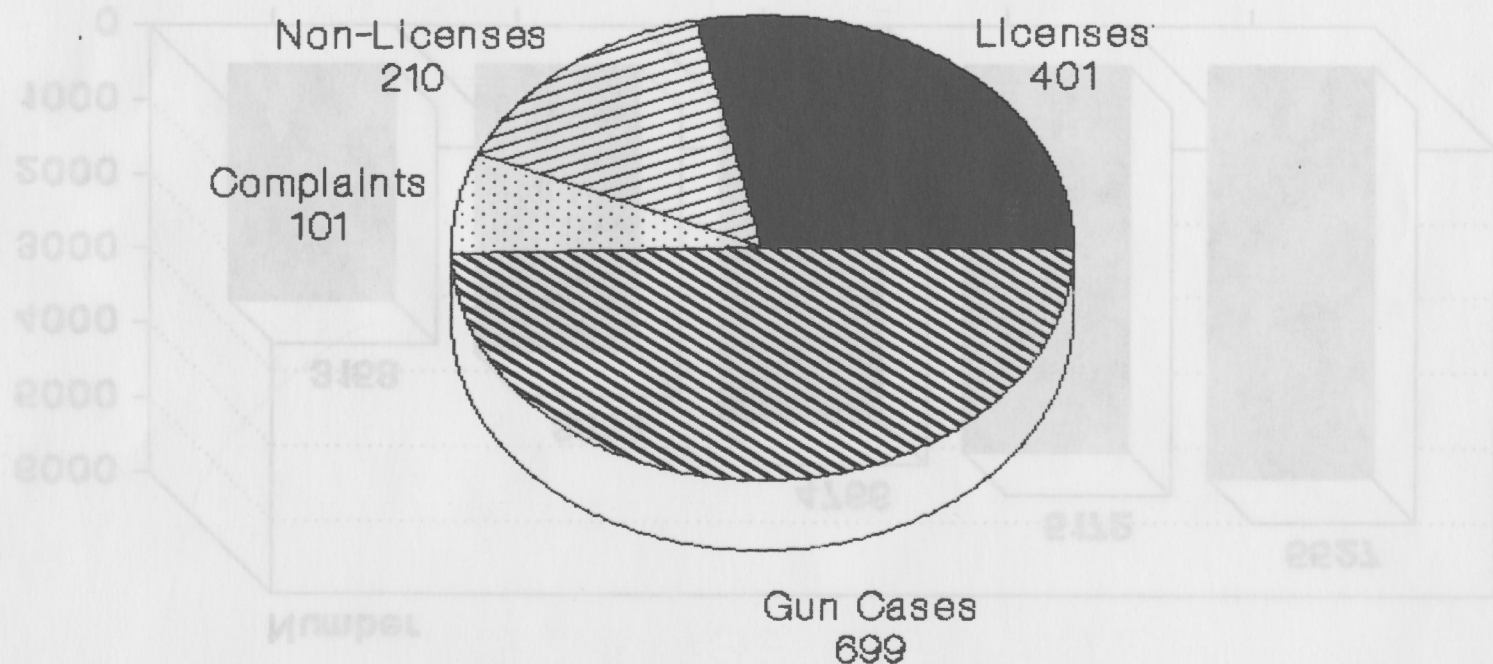


Source: SLED

REGULATORY INVESTIGATIONS

REGULATORY INVESTIGATIONS

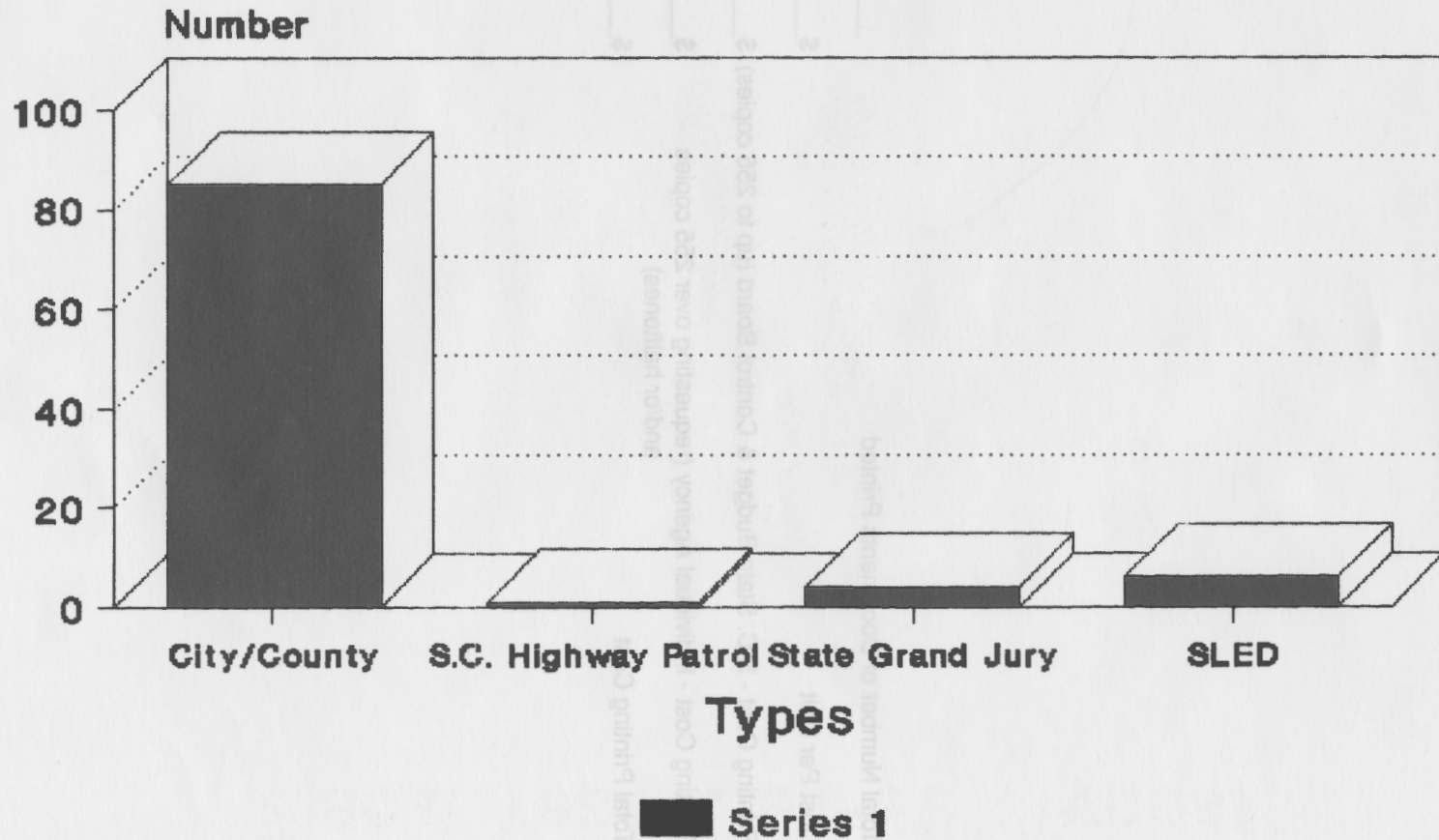
Fiscal Year 1991-92 (Types)



Source: SLED

EXTRADITIONS

Fiscal Year 1991-92



Source: SLED



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Total Number of Documents Printed

255

Cost Per Unit

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Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)

\$ 474.39Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies
and/or halftones)\$

Total Printing Cost

\$ 474.39

Source: SFED